THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 145. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manilla, Shanghae, and Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here*, and at *Canton*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the 1*st proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENBHOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31*st July*. 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool, Bombay*, and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER AND CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1*st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20*th January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	100,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	30,000
Bengal Insurance Society.	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect INSURANCES against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir J. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDINO, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM GODOWN, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.
Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.
Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *HON ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalilly, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Catsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Bouilli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers.

Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THREE Superior CHRONOMETERS and two Marine BAROMETERS. Apply to

CAPTAIN ALSTON.
Late of the ship "Mor."

Shanghai, 5th May, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE well finished with Servants'-rooms and Cooking-house attached, on about *three moos* of ground, and well situated. Apply at the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

April 20th, 1853.

TO LET.
From 1st June Next.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. HOBSON. For particulars apply on the Premises.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1853.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel*, comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHA^S. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and label, and copy-right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., New York.
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 1, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 24 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hayden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 24th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this distressing complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com- plaints,	Erysipelas,	plaints,	The Doulou- reux,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irre- gularities,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Bowel Com- plaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Piles,	Venereal affec- tions,
Colics,	Gout,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Costipation of the Bowels,	Head-ache,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds.
Consumption,	Indigestion,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
Debility,	Inflamma- tion,	Sore Throats,	from what- ever cause,
		Stone and Gravel,	&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 9d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Mar. 8.	Manila, ...	Mar. 12.
Bombay,	....April 4.	Sydney, ...	Dec. 18.
Colombo,	....Mar. 20.	New Zealand,..	Dec. 17.
Madras.	.....Mar. 13.	Amoy, ...	Mar. 15.
Calcutta,	....Mar. 31.	Hongkong,.....	April 28.
Galle,	.....April 4.	Ningpo, ...	April 28.
Penang,	.....April 10.	New York,....	Feb. 19.
Singapore,	....April 17.	Boston;	Feb. 17.
Batavia,	.....April 13.	San Francisco,	Feb. 20.

The *Hermes* returned to this port on the afternoon of the 5th instant, with His Excellency Sir George Bonham on board. She has made an eventful trip up the Yang-tsze, during which she lay five days at Nanking, and brings back intelligence of a deeply interesting and even astounding character respecting the Insurgents; giving us much cause to thank H. M.'s Plenipotentiary for the steps taken to obtain some positive information regarding them. The following particulars we give on good authority; and hope to furnish from the same source more details in a future issue.

The Insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge but One God, the Heavenly Father, the Allwise, Allpowerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of Mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their Chief on earth is a person known as "*Tae-ping-wang*, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids in an edict, the application to himself of the terms "Supreme," "Holy," and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China; but which he declines receiving on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code, the Insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules," which on examination proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-se men, who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, are punishments and trials of their Heavenly Father; the successes they have achieved, are instances of His Grace. In conversation they "bore" the more worldly minded by constant recurrence to that special attention of the Almighty of which they believe themselves to be the objects. With proud humility and with the glistening eyes of gratitude they point back to the fact that at the beginning of their enterprise some four years ago, they numbered but one or two hundred, and that except for the direct help of their Heavenly Father they never could have done what they have done.

"They," said one, speaking of the Imperialists, "spread all kinds of lies" "about us. They say we employ ma-" "gical arts: the only kind of magic" "we have used is prayer to God. In" "Kwang-se when we occupied Yung" "Gan we were sorely pressed; there" "was then only some two or three" "thousand of us. We were beset on" "all sides by much greater numbers;" "we had no powder left and our provi-" "sions were all done. But our Heaven-" "ly Father came down and showed us" "the way to break out. So we put our" "wives and children in the middle and" "not only forced a passage but com-" "pletely beat our enemies." After a short pause he added—"If it be the" "will of God that our Prince of Peace" "shall be the Sovereign of China, he" "will be the Sovereign of China. If" "not, then we will die here."

The man who used this language of courageous fidelity to the cause in every extreme and of confidence in God was a shrivelled up, elderly, little individual, who made an odd figure in his yellow and red hood. But he could think the thoughts and speak the speech of a hero. He and others like him have succeeded in infusing their own sentiments of courage and morality to no slight extent, considering the materials operated upon, into the minds, of their adherents. One instance was a youth of 19 who acted as one of the guides to a party that rode into Nanking, and who again and again, as he ran along on foot, begged and beseeched Mr. Interpreter Meadows, if he came back from Shanghae, to bring him a double sword; but also exhorted that gentleman to refrain from smoking, from drunkenness and other vices with a simples earnestness at once amusing and admirable. This lad, the son of a literary graduate in Hoonan of the second degree, and himself no bad scholar, had left his father's house at the age of 17 and travelled some days to join the Insurgent camp before Kwei-lin, prompted by an adventurous spirit to share in "conquering the rivers and mountains," the expression by which the "holy warriors" of Tae-ping designate their enterprise.

That there are ambitious self-deceivers, shrewd impostors, and calculating hypocrites among them in plenty, we doubt not; we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in, their ranks influenced exclusively by motives as worldly and ignoble as those which guide the conduct of so many professing Christians of the West. But among the leaders and originators of the movement there are unmistakeable signs of a good leaven, which we trust, and earnestly wish, may ultimately spread throughout the whole mass. One convincing proof of the sincerity of the ruling minds is that, while fighting to free their country from a foreign yoke and anxious to obtain adherents, they nevertheless throw great difficulties in the way of a rapid increase of numbers by insisting on the general adoption of a new and reviled religion learnt from "barbarians."

While they have manifestly derived their religious beliefs from the writings, if not in some cases the direct teachings, of foreign protestant missionaries, they appeared to be extremely ignorant of foreign nations. Canton was known to them as the seat of a great foreign commerce; but Shanghae (which has indeed sprung into importance during the few years they have been fighting in the west) was found to be quite unknown to several of their leading men. It is gratifying to learn that under these circumstances the existence of a common religious belief disposed them to regard their "foreign brethren" with a frank friendliness which past experience renders it difficult to comprehend in a Chinese; but which we earnestly trust every effort will be made to cultivate and establish in their minds. It would, to speak of nothing else, do more for our commercial interests, should the Insurgents succeed, than hundreds of ships and regiments. We understand that during a long ride of ten or twelve miles into the city of Nanking and back, along what may at present be called one of the streets of a large camp, Mr. Meadows did not hear one of those abusive and derogatory epithets applied to himself or companions, which have always been so liberally bestowed on passing foreigners by the heathen Chinese. There was also the fullest evidence that the obscene expressions, with which the latter garnish all their conversations, are prohibited and almost banished from the language of the Christians.

We have not time or space to say more at present. We have thought it adviseable to dwell, in the first instance, mainly on the most striking and momentous feature of this moment—its religious and puritanical element—a feature now placed beyond all doubt, but which the previous conceptions of many foreigners will cause them to regard with the greatest astonishment if not incredulity, in any body of Chinese. We hope hereafter to be enabled to give some account of the origin, military organisation, actual position and probable future movements of the Insurgents. They now hold Nanking, termed by them "Teen-king, Heavenly Capital," Chin-keang and Yang-chow, and are for the present busily engaged in strengthening and increasing the fortifications of these cities.

So much of our space to-day is occupied by the paramount consideration of the religious feelings of the new sect of Christian Chinese, that we can only mention with regard to the actual trip to Nanking and back, that the *Hermes* was fired into both going up and returning. Except at Chin-keang-foo on its return, H. M.'s Steamer took no notice of the occurrence, but, as on the latter occasion many shot struck the hull, it was deemed best to treat the assailants to several rounds of shell which brought an apology from them. We must reserve any further particulars for our next issue.

Our port presents at the present time quite an animated scene with the numerous war-steamers and other vessels of Great Britain, America and France, together with the handsome P. & O. Screw-steamer *Bombay*, and the clipper *Racer*. We have now two very efficient naval bands, one of the *Susquehanna* and the other of the *Mississippi*, which greatly enliven the promenade of our loungers on the Bund. At the Races and the Theatre the other evening, there was quite a coruscation of handsome naval uniforms.

It is understood that the Steamers of the U. S. Japan Squadron now in port, will shortly sail for Japan, and be joined there by the other vessels of the squadron. Commodore Perry, we hear, will hoist his flag on board the *Susquehanna* on Monday.

We are informed that the *Bombay* has brought up a large supply of arms and ammunition for the Shanghae Volunteers, so that effective service can be adopted on any emergency, although we fancy all alarm has subsided for the present.

The Shanghae Theatrical Season closed on Thursday evening with the *Siamese Twins*, and the *Irish Tutor*, by the far-famed *Lily* troupe. A bumper house greeted their farewell efforts. The Band of the *Susquehanna* played some admirable music, and smiles and applause rewarded the Thespians for their well earned celebrity.

Mr. Horatio Buskin spoke a well turned farewell address, and we believe he will be gladly welcomed on his promised re-appearance with his chosen corps in 1854.

We have never witnessed so full a house at this port—many were obliged to stand the whole evening, and others to exchange with those who considerately yielded up their seats as a relief to the bystanders.

Altogether, this has been a week of much gaiety and excitement in Shanghae. The Races three days, the Theatricals and the return of the *Hermes* from Nanking, and arrival of the *Plymouth* and *Mississippi* with Commodore Perry on board the latter, have kept the eager public perpetually on the *qui vive*.

We are unable to give an account of the Races this week as we had intended.

There was a large attendance of company notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather. The sport was very good—several matches were very ably contested and the grand-stand was filled with ladies and visitors. In our next we hope to give particulars of the several races. We must not forget to mention, that the band of the *Susquehanna* was on the ground and greatly delighted the visitors by their lively airs, thereby adding another claim to the grateful souvenirs of Shanghae.

In adverting to the subject of *Anón's* letter published in our last number, it appears to us that he has altogether mistaken the object of our remarks and probably, the cause of the letter of our own correspondent, *Jefferson Brick*. To the latter, however, we shall leave the defence of his own production, not doubting he is *Brick* enough to do battle in his own cause, and dismiss the discussion with a few brief remarks on our own part.

We did not object to the change proposed; on the contrary, we think, if steadily carried out, it may be productive of good results. At the same time, we did object and with reason, to the manner in which the circular was announced. In the few instances that have come under our own notice the public greatly aided the sorting of the papers, and therefore it was at least uncourteous to be told that they had no right in the office. We have always nevertheless looked upon such a practice as very irregular, and for ourselves are not sorry, that it is to be discontinued.

In conclusion we hope the new system will work advantageously, and that our letters and papers will, henceforth, be delivered much more quickly after arrival than they have hitherto been.

By the *Friend of India* of March 24th, and the *Bombay Gazette* of March 29th, we gather that hostilities are again on the eve of recommencing, if not already begun with the Court of Ava. The time allowed for the arrival of Commissioners from Ava at Prome had passed away without any appearing, and active preparations are making for an advance on Ava, within the subsequent month.

It appears to be now generally believed, that the brother-in-law of the former King had overcome, dethroned, and imprisoned his Sovereign, and that he now is the *de facto* Lord of the White Elephant. Ava and Ummerapoora have been rased to the ground, all but the palace and the inner city. The new King seems, hitherto, to have spared the royal family, in opposition to the almost invariable precedent. Hitherto, he has refrained from entering into specific negotiations with the British Commissioner, Captain Phayre, who is doubtless aware of the duplicity of the new ruler's character, and has given him clearly to understand that the "proclamation of the Governor-General must be accepted as the basis for a permanent treaty of peace" within a fixed period; or the "army will march on Ava and terminate at once the campaign, and the dynasty of Alompra."

No overtures have been received that we can learn in reply, and whether the usurper has determined to postpone any until the last moment, or intends to dispute the approach of the British and will only acknowledge himself a tributary, when Ava is at the mercy of our forces, remains to be seen.

The temporary success of Myatt Toon, the dacoit leader at Donnabew, is supposed to have raised the hopes and courage, and stimulated the resistance of the Burmese. The outlaw chief was within 25 miles of Donnabew at the latest intelligence, with about 5,000 men. Sir John Cheape had gone down from Prome with about 650 Infantry, Rifles, Sikhs, and Sappers and Miners and a complement of Artillery but discovered that the "jungle fortress of the Burmese was as strong as unremitting labour could construct, and that the forces at the disposal of the chief had been greatly underrated. Sir John, therefore, wisely forebore to prosecute his design, and retired upon Donnabew, and sent for reinforcements from Rangoon. In consequence of this demand, Col. Sturt with a force of 200 of the 6th Native Infantry, a party of the Fusiliers and a considerably number of Marines have been placed at the disposal of Sir John Cheape. The mouth of the creek is watched by steamers and man-of-war's boats to prevent Myatt Toon's escape, and the British force had left Donnabew on the 6th March for a final attack.

The 67th N. I. were under orders for Prome, so it is now expected decisive measures have been resolved on. And, we hope, this time nothing will be spared to effect the reduction of Ava and adopt a wise and conciliatory government for the benefit of the Natives. The British do not require territory, they have already far too much of it—but new marts for our commerce are every year of more importance, and we must seek to strengthen the hands of those who are willing to trade with us, without fear of the despotic sway of irresponsible rulers. And we yet hope to hear, that Burmah will soon become ameliorated by the fostering care of British counsel, British commerce, and Christian civilization.

We are glad to observe that Frederic Howe Hale, Esq., after a period of ten years service, has been appointed by H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, to officiate as British Vice-Consul at this port; and it is universally regretted that H. M.'s Government have not bestowed upon him the permanent appointment so well merited, after the long period of his servitude.

On Saturday forenoon last the Steamer *Larriston*, while getting under weigh at Woosung came in contact with the U. S. Sloop *Plymouth*, the latter having swung athwart the tide before the Steamer could pass clear of her. The *Plymouth* lost her flying jib-boom and injured the jib-boom, while the *Larriston* had her mizen-mast, maintop-mast and fore-yard carried away, but sustained no injury whatever in her hull or machinery. She was only delayed a few hours on her voyage by this accident, having proceeded to sea about two o'clock the same afternoon.

The *China Mail* of the 21st ultimo, has a very plausible letter by *Conservative*, disapproving of the sympathy manifested by "many of the Foreign Residents in China with the Insurgents, who are disturbing the peace of this populous empire." It is rather a long letter and would require some time to reply to those portions of it which are either doubtful, or erroneous. The writer considers that Foreign Governments holding "treaties of peace and amity with China" are bound to assist the *de facto* government against their adversaries; and further, that far from gaining anything by a change from Manchu to Chinese rulers, foreigners would be losers. All these and other topics treated of in *Conservative's* letter, would lead us into a longer discussion than we can at present devote to its consideration. We will therefore extract it for our readers' consideration, and make our own comments upon it at a future day.

A Public Meeting of the Foreign Residents of Shanghae, was held at the Theatre, at 11 A.M., on Wednesday, the 4th May, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the currency and the best means of remedying its inefficiency.

Mr. G. S. Spreckley having been called to the chair, remarked that the trade of Shanghae was yearly increasing in every branch, and further and rapid increase seemed probable with England, the United States and Australia: our currency which should extend as business augmented, was not even stationary, but absolutely decreased every year. It consisted, as he need scarcely observe, of the Spanish Carolus Dollar, a coin minted 45 to 60 years ago. The fixed quantity which then existed could receive no subsequent augmentation, while several causes could be assigned for a constant diminution,—losses at sea, melting, losses through forgotten hoards, being rendered uncurrent by chops, &c. Its insufficiency for the requirements of the trade had led to various substitutes:—it had induced the increase of bartering, a system of trade prevailing only in barbarous states where a medium of Exchange was wanting, expensive in its working, for one party or the other would most frequently fail to get the precise goods most suited to his wants;—it had also led to the universal adoption of Chinese Banker's orders, or promissory notes, from which they had not yet suffered, but he was convinced this paper circulation would if continued, some day lead to disastrous losses. The late refusal of the Bankers to grant these notes to the dealers was creditable to their prudence, but it was not the less certain that the capital of the majority of these Bankers, especially of those concerned with the Opium trade, was quite insignificant compared with the amounts for which they became responsible: what would have been the result, if the recent prostration of trade had occurred at a time when transactions in Goods and Drug had been of the usual magnitude, instead of, fortunately for foreigners, having been restricted within the narrowest limits on account of the settlement of accounts at China New Year? The evils of the present system were self evident, but not so the remedy. The promoters of this meeting in their interviews with various parties, had heard many suggestions for palliatives of an inconvenience daily becoming more intolerable, he believed, however, they would, if adopted, only prove temporary: the difficulty was to find a radical and permanent cure, to devise a currency capable of expansion, which neither hoarding in a time of panic should annihilate, nor excess of confidence in prosperity unduly inflate; one too which the Chinese would freely accept, for it would be futile to make any arrangement agreed to by foreigners solely. His own impression was that China should assume the position of other nations in this respect, and have an authorized coinage of its own. The obstacles to bringing this about might seem so great as to be insurmountable; they certainly would not be diminished by doing nothing, while there were some circumstances of an encouraging nature for now making a move in this matter the existing treaties of England, the United States, and France with China, would ere long be subjected to revision, and although the Imperial government could scarcely be compelled to establish a mint, it might do so without compulsion if such an establishment were clearly shown to be to its advantage: Moreover the party now considered rebels might get the upper hand, and the period of revision might be anticipated. If diplomacy procured a further opening of China to commercial enterprise how inestimable would be the advantage of having one entirely accepted throughout the whole extent of this immense empire. It would probably be considered that the subject was too difficult for satisfactory discussion at a public meeting and that the preferable course would be to appoint a comprehensive general Committee for taking the whole matter into consideration. The questions then which the present meeting had in the first place to decide were—

Whether the actual currency was adequate or not.

If not, was this the proper time to take measures for its amelioration, and what mode of proceeding should be adopted.

It was then moved by Mr. Cunningham (who expressed his conviction that a national coinage was the only effectual remedy) and seconded by Mr. Wm. Thorburn, that

Looking to the experience of the past three years but more especially to that of 1852, and taking into consideration the probable extension of the trade of this port with England, the United States and Australia, it is the opinion of this meeting.

That the present mercantile currency of Shanghae consisting of the Spanish Carolus dollar is totally insufficient for the requirements of the port, and that it is highly desirable that measures be taken to establish some less restricted medium of currency. (Carried unanimously.)

It was next moved by Mr. Aspinall and seconded by Mr. Bland.

That the following gentlemen form a general committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the currency and the best means of remedying its inefficiency:—

Messrs. Beale—A. Bowman—Brown—Cunningham—Pearson—Hogg—Hutchison—Kay—Kennedy—Langley—C. D. Mackenzie—Nye—Daniel Potter—John Sillar—Skinner—Markill Smith—Spreckley—Wm. Thorburn—Watson—Wetmore—Withington. (Carried unanimously.)

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

Some coins with Chinese characters were produced at the meeting as tending to show that the natives themselves felt the want of some more convenient currency than their strings of copper cash, but Dr. Medhurst pronounced two at least to be Coelin-Chinese. Some of an oblong form were marked as containing one tael of pure silver. Another had an inscription on the edge denoting that it was worth two strings (thousands) eight hundred cash. A round coin of about the size and weight of a dollar and extremely well finished had the character 通寶 *t'hung pao* "circulating value."

To the Editor of the China Mail.

Canton, 11*th April*, 1853.

Sir,—I have been much surprised to know that many of the Foreign Residents in China sympathize with the Insurgents who are disturbing the peace of this populous empire, and interrupting the trade of the Northern Emporium of Foreign Commerce; and I have been more surprised to find some writers in different journals expressing very freely and confidently the opinion that the present Emperor will be the last of the Manchu dynasty, and exulting in the expectation of his speedy overthrow. The frequent revolutions that have occurred in Europe since the year 1848, have familiarized men's minds with revolutions, so that they are rather looked upon as matters of every day occurrence; and though these revolutions have as yet effected little for the liberty and happiness of mankind, any change here, it is considered, and said, must be for the better. Permit me to express through your journal some of the reflections that have passed through my mind in relation to this at present absorbing question.

In the first place, I see no sufficient grounds for the opinion so confidently entertained by many, of the speedy triumph of the Insurgents. Even admitting that they should succeed in getting possession of Nanking—what then? If they advanced upon it as a stroke of policy, I think it can be easily shewn that it was bad policy. If they left Wuchang, the capital of Wupih, as is stated by the Chinese, on the approach of the Imperial forces, then it shews how weak they are. Reports mark out one of two lines of policy as intended by them. One is to secure Nanking and there establish their government, and endeavour to secure the adherence of or to subjugate the Southern part of the Empire, leaving the six Northern provinces to the Manchus. The other is to march on and take possession of Peking, if possible, and secure possession of the eighteen provinces. Let any one take a map of China, and I think it will be clear to his mind that Wuchang presented a much more favourable basis for carrying on either line of operations than Nanking. For the first line, it is more central, and has greater facilities for speedy and easy communication with all parts of the twelve southern provinces; and, what is of great importance, it left open for them an easy and direct road for retreating to the mountainous district of Sz-Chuen or Shen-Si in case of a powerful army appearing against them. Whereas at Nanking they are in one corner of the country, with few facilities of communication with the other parts, and in so large a city in a level country, very liable to be surrounded and besieged in by a well appointed army. While for marching on the capital, viâ Nanking was not by any means the most direct route, and it then they have to conquer many more and larger cities than they would meet with *en route* from Wuchang.

Again, there is no instance on record in which a dynasty was overthrown speedily and with little anarchy or bloodshed; and, so far as we can judge from Chinese annals, the present dynasty is yet much more able to resist any effort to overthrow it than any preceding one was when the rebellion commenced which resulted in its overthrow; and then it has a chance to call the fierce nomads of the North to its standards, if the emergency appears to demand it.

The people as yet have shewn very little sympathy with the insurgents indeed, and they have been successively driven from every spot or hold they succeeded in getting possession of. In preceding insurrections, the rebels maintained their ground, and thus gradually extending their influence and power, and by exhibiting a mild and rigorous government in contrast with the lax and cruel administration of the Emperors they rebelled against or their minions, they collected the sympathy of the people, and became strong enough to oust them.

The rebels themselves expect no such speedy success of their arms as is entertained in their behalf. So far as I have heard, the shortest

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period they have ventured to fix upon is two years. Judging from their proclamations, they are not disposed to underrate their own prowess or prospects of success.

So much for the prospect of their success,—but is their success desirable? In my opinion it is far from it. My reasons are briefly as follows: The great objects desired by Foreigners are,—freedom of intercourse with this nation; commerce placed upon a favourable and stable basis; such a degree of wealth and affluence as will enable the Chinese to consume large quantities of Foreign manufactures; and such a state of internal peace and quietness as will favour the transit of goods.

I think all these objects can be obtained to a greater degree under this dynasty than any one there is any prospect of being established. I feel assured the history of China justifies the opinion, that the present is the most enlightened, liberal, vigorous, and illustrious race of kings that ever sat on the throne of the "Middle kingdom;" and during its incumbency this great people have been better governed, enjoyed more peace, and sufferred less from rebellions and from the mal-administrations of favourites, than during any preceding dynasty, and in consequence they have increased greatly in *wealth, population*, and *power*. Kang-hi gave the greatest encouragement to Foreign intercourse, availed himself to the utmost of Western skill in the arts and sciences. What influences led to their banishment we do not exactly know. It would be rather an anomaly if, when the Jesuits had arrived at such a pitch of power, they did not engage in political intrigues and cabals. But whatever may have been the causes, we all know the *Chinese* are much more opposed to Foreign intercourse than the Manchus. What reasonable expectation then can be entertained of increased facilities of intercourse, if the race of Emperors and the class of people most favourable to it are expelled, and a native race of princes is established; and especially when the rebellion is headed by Cantonese, the most bitter enemies of Foreigners in China!

If they should succeed in dividing the Empire, who can foresee the end of internal strife and anarchy that will continue between the separated parts of the country, and the local bands of robbers which would every where arise to plunder the peaceable people in such a state of society? or if they succeed even in taking the capital and secure the adherence of all the provinces, how long will they be harassed by the attacks of the hordes that would make incursions from Tartary to enrich themselves with the wealth of these cities, accumulated during two centuries of peace and prosperity? What reasonable prospect then can be entertained of increased wealth, prosperity, and peace, among the people, so as to favour increased commercial intercourse, from the success of the proposed reformers of abuses? Until it can be established that thieves, robbers, and outlaws are likely to make the most upright, honest, and impartial officials, I see no good ground to expect any good to the people of China, civilly, socially, commercially, morally, or religiously, from the success of the insurgents.

If these reasons and statements are not well founded, I will be open to conviction.

The most desirable boon for Foreigners in China would be an arrangement for the highest functionaries of western states to reside at the Capital. With this arrangement effected, all the other minor advantages would succeed in due time. The present appears to me the most favourable crisis for taking the initiative steps for obtaining it. Let every asked-for aid be cheerfully granted to the Imperialists, and thus in the clearest possible manner prove to the Chinese that all foreigners wish is, freedom of intercourse, without any encroachment on their sovereignty; and shew to the Emperor that treaties of peace and mutual aid with foreign states are his best protection against insurgents—and thus bring self-interest in to remove prejudice and ignorance.

With a view to effect this object, I would rejoice to see any number of ships engaged in conveying stores and supplies to the imperial army, but especially to see them chartered to convey rice to the Peiho for the supply of the capital; thus everywhere shewing the *prowess* as well as the friendly feeling of the foreign powers in this emergency.

Any other course of proceeding I think is inconsistent with the duties of foreign powers growing out of the treaties of peace and amity existing between them and China, and the principles of International Law. It is now the universally acknowledged principle in the West, that the party in power is *the government de facto*, and is to be acknowledged by the other powers. Now the present Emperor has not only the government *de facto*, but by a long and honorable descent, and there is no *rising* of *the people* to give any plausibility to a denial of his rights. The withholding, then, of sympathy and aid if asked for by him, and especially the forbidding the use of any thing which he wishes to purchase for his own use, may very justly be considered by him as aiding and abetting his enemies. Suppose for instance the Duke de Chambord should land is some department of France, make some headway against the troops of Napoleon III., and obtain possession of a department and establish a Court to which numbers of even the nobility and wealthy should resort. Under such circumstances, suppose some of Napoleon's functionaries wished to engage an English ship lying in any harbour in France to carry supplies to the seat of war or to any other port, and the English Embassador at the French court should prohibit any such charter,—would not Napoleon justly consider this as favouring the cause of the *Bourbons*. How much less then might it be done if it was an insurrection of the *Socialists* and *Red Republicans*, against which all the nobility, wealth, and literature of the land were united.

What may we expect if the foreign officials continue this non-committal policy, and many foreigners express their wishes for the success of the insurgents, and writers publish their expectations of the speedy downfal of Hien Fung, in case the Imperialists succeed in quelling this rebellion? Will it be any wonder if the Chinese government should be more jealous of foreigners than ever, and more opposed to giving any increased facilities of intercourse.

This is not the place to speak of any influence these events are likely to have on the efforts to introduce Christianity into China. I of course anticipate no good result. And I would regard it as exceedingly disastrous, that any who are here to propagate the Gospel should in any way compromise themselves in the eyes of the Chinese by favouring such a band, or having any sympathy with those who prostitute our holy religion, by claiming to be sent of God, and to have been assisted by the blessed Saviour personally in their battles. While we are to leave all events to God, who may put down one and set up another in his sovereign pleasure, yet we are to pray for the Rulers, that we may live in peace; and inculcate subjection to "the powers that be"—except for conscience' sake. All are now permitted to propagate and profess Christianity in peace. Whether it would be permitted under such fanatical and ignorant professed advocates of it, no human foresight can prognosticate.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CONSERVATIVE.

—*China Mail*, April 21.

CHINA.

VISIT TO A FOH-KIEN COLONY ON HANG-CHAU BAY.

(From Dr. Macgowan's Note Book.)

(Concluded from No. 144.)

The ascent to the summit of the pass was gentle, and the road in excellent repair. Here we halted for refreshment, at the Monastery of Eternal Tranquillity, where weary travellers are freely regaled with the best of beverages. "Tea bestowing" institutions are of such obvious utility as to be extremely common on all crowded thoroughfares, throughout the land; and as they are always in connection with a Buddhist temple, one or more priests of that order are in attendance, to keep the kettle boiling, and to serve out the infusion. The expense, of these establishments, which is trifling, is defrayed in every case, by rent of fields, purchased by public subscription for that object. Slabs of granite resembling grave stones may be seen in a conspicuous part of the portico, on which are carved the names of donors, the sums subscribed, and a description of the land. At Pear-pass there were two inscriptions, the second one, gave an account of the gift of several fields by a public spirited resident, to provide for a supply of tea in winter as well as in warm weather; generally they are in operation during the summer season only. Another accommodation for travellers, called *ting*, are of more frequent occurrence; it is seldom that he has not one in sight, where he may recruit strength for another stage of his journey, in its shady repose; but, unlike the Zayats of India they are not designed for lodging, being open on all sides. They are found at every ferry, at the bottom, or top of almost every hill where there is much travel; each *ting* or portico has a shrine and image either of the god of wealth, the local divinity or of the Queen of Heaven,—very often they are occupied by all three. Here too, stone slabs record the subscriber's names and donations. Independently of the authorities and without the aid of taxation or any municipal institution, the people construct their roads, bridges, and temples, and in fine, they manage all such concerns, without the semblance of an organization.

Refreshed by rest and by repeated draughts of tea, our bearers carried us down the northern descent of Pear-pass with great speed, over a road paved with small boulders taken from an adjoining mountain stream. On this side, the hills presented an aspect totally different from the southern acclivity, there, their surfaces were even and covered with stunted vegetation; here, the granite protruded in irregular masses, blackened by atmospheric action, and so bare as scarcely to afford support to a few scattered lichens. Soon we came in sight of another beautiful plain intersected by canals and studded with large villages, extending to the Hang-chau estuary. Having reached the base of the hills we were borne across the bed of Pear-lake, which properly speaking, is a large reservoir—about ten *le* square, enclosed partly by the hills, and partly by an extensive embankment, fifteen feet wide, faced with hewn stone.

In like manner, marshes have been turned to valuable account at the hills near Ningpo, and have received from natives and foreigners, the name of lakes. They serve to feed the canals, which in the first place, are designed for irrigation and subordinately for navigation. To the west of Pear-lake is a smaller sheet of water of the same character. They are about six feet in depth, and during tempestuous weather become so rough as to require a break-water, composed of huge boulders for the protection of the substantial embankment. At times they are covered with artificially hatched ducks, which are guided in large flocks from place to place, by their keepers, who are paddled to and fro by children in small boats; the ducks are as much under the control of their voices and rods, as sheep are to the shepherd and his crook. These reservoirs with all their advantages, have hitherto been the source of much evil, from the litigation and quarrels to which they occasionally give rise, in consequence of attempts being made to draw off an undue share of water, or to monopolise the precious liquid in times of approaching drought. Pear-lake has cost the people large sums of money in their lawsuits, but contests at the lake adjacent, (which is on the boundary line of the prefectures of Ningpo and Shau-hing,) have been of a sanguinary character.

Not long since above thirty men were killed in a fight, respecting the turning off of the waters. Victory declared on the part of the wealthier clan, in consequence of their being able to hire the largest number of combatants, the pay being two hundred cash per diem. The funeral expenses of the slain of each party, and a considerable sum in *douceurs* to officers, had to be paid by the victors. News spreads so slowly and imperfectly, that not one person in a hundred at Ningpo ever heard of the affray.

But little rain had fallen since the previous autumn when the lakes had been drained for irrigation, so that there was a dry passage through the centre when we crossed Pear lake. In this part of the journey the prospect was dreary, the bleak north wind, being as piercing as the *bise* of the alps, came sweeping athwart the moor from the sea, causing an intense sensation of cold, though the thermometer was not below 38 deg. In addition to the warmest apparel ever found necessary during a New York winter, we were covered with silk robes lined with fur, and yet suffered severely from the cold, the sun meanwhile was shining with such power that, without the protection of an umbrella, his rays were hurtful to the brain! This characteristic of the climate of the north of China, is now well known, but perhaps it is no where so marked as on this moist plain.

Having crossed the bed of the reservoir, we arrived at Mih-kiá-Tae, or the Dam of the Mih family, about the centre of the dyke, where there is an outlet for superfluous water, and a double inclined plane, faced with stone for drawing boats from the canal to the lake, or the reverse; which, as they are small, is effected by men's shoulders. Mih-kiá-tae, is an extensive and populous village, exclusively inhabited as its name indicates by the clan *Mih*. In China, or at least in this part of it, it is very common to find villages of this kind; the descendants of a common ancestor whose name all the inhabitants bear. No foreigner had ever appeared there before; a few minutes sufficed to collect an immense concourse of people, to the most respectable of whom we presented a few books and then hurried on our journey. Presently another village came in view, Sing-shi-jiau, (new market Bridge,) ten *le* in length. Their houses and the dress of the inhabitants showed unmistakeble signs of their being well to do in the world. After placing a portion of sacred scripture, or a tract in each shop, and making a short address to the crowds which poured out, we sped on our way through a rich agricultural country, until the walls of Kwan-hai-wei could be descried at a distance. We were now in the suburbs of the colonists whose acquaintance we desired to cultivate. The buildings without the walls seemed generally superior to those found in such situations. The city walls were in a dilapidated state, a description applicable to eighteen out of the twenty-one walled cities which I have seen in China, the exceptions being Canton, Hang-chau and Suchau. Kwan-hai (sea prospect), called from its being a military station, a *wei*, is 45 *le* north of San-tsi-shi, and consequently 123 from Ningpo. The Topagraphical account of the district, states that the walls, which were "erected in 1388 A. D. are four *le* square, 20 feet high and 30 thick, with four gates answering to the cardinal points, from which they are named. Over each gate is a small tower, there are 28 look-out stations on the walls, and 1,370 embrasures in the parapet and in the city are 36 depositories for implements of war." Nothing of these now remain except the city walls, which for further protection are surrounded by a moat, over which is thrown a draw-bridge. Batteries have been erected at different points in the country for additional security. Before the erection of the walls, during the period of the Mongol sway, the town possessed a fleet of vessels for repelling attacks from Japanese and Fohkeen pirates.

The streets present a striking peculiarity, being broad and straight, in other respects this city does not differ from others of the same class. There is however another exception; in the middle of several of the streets, near the gates, small single-arched stone bridges have been recently erected, either for ornament or superstition, the city being destitute of canals or sewers. A short distance beyond the north gate is a range of low hills and at the pass, is a temple to the goddess of mercy, and a solid stone pagoda of elegant proportions, but of no great height. From this place we had a view of Hang-chau Bay, whose violent tides are warded off by strong dykes. Between the base of the hills and the embankments is a wide belt of newly reclaimed land, which on account of its proximity to the sea cannot be irrigated, and hence is devoted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and beans. Within the historic period the wide plain extending from the Tsz'ki hills to the sea, has been formed, by the ceaseless activity of the Yang-tsz and Yellow rivers, the detritus of which is causing the coast to advance constantly towards the Yellow sea.

Having taken a rapid survey of the suburbs, we entered the city, which however could scarcely be seen for the people, who turned out in such crowds as in a short time to render further ingress impossible, and exit nearly as difficult. We had reason to regret that we had not attired ourselves in the costume of the country, our practice in visiting remote and unfrequented cities; as we thereby occasioned no small inconvenience, to the good people and failed to procure all the desired information. With the exception of a few hucksters at their tables, and a number of dogs, swine, geese, ducks and poultry pacing in front of their owner's dwellings; the quiet streets were at our entrance entirely deserted; but intelligence of our presence spread so rapidly, that the main street was jammed with peopled from gate to gate before bipeds or quadrupeds could retreat. Tables of fruit and candy were suddenly overturned, dogs and pigs were trampled under foot, while the winged creatures hardly more fortunate were above, vainly seeking a place of rest on the heads or shoulders of the excited crowd; and what with barking, grunting and squealing, below, and the cackling and hallooing above, the scene was altogether unique. Every thing but courtesy, was disregarded by the people in their eager desire to see us; expressions of wonder and curiosity passed from lip to lip, among the principal queries, which were distinguishable in their unintelligible patois; was "are they red devils and black devils?" No offence was intended by these epithets; they had heard nothing of foreigners which was not demoniacal; many of them knew of no other designation for us, and no doubt supposed that we professed to be demons. It is very annoying to be bedeviled, as one is sure to be, in the streets of every port except Ningpo, but these people did not hoot after us, nor employ any term designed as opprobrium. An unlucky urchin at Ningpo, was once caught by his queue, and about to receives a caning for calling a foreigner "Hung mau, Red haired one," when he piteously inquired "*What* may I call you then?" We can never be certain that an insult is intended when such terms are heard unless we know, those who employ them to be well informed persons. So far from experiencing incivility, in Kwan-hai, we were treated with marked respect and kindness—trays filled with cups of tea were several times passed to us over the heads of the crowd. We found however that there was too much anxiety to allow of any address being made, which was of less consequence as few would have understood us sufficiently, nor did we succeed in distributing books in the usual manner, an attempt having proved dangerous; they were secretly given in large parcels to aged literary gentlemen, through whom they doubtless subsequently obtained considerable circulation. By dint of great labor we managed at last to perambulate the principal streets, and to visit the *Ching-wang-miau*, or temple of the tutelary god but we were glad to quit the town; after making a few inquiries. An immense number of people following us some distance out of the gates.

We ascertained that the inhabitants were partly the descendants of eighteen Foh-kien men who were banished several hundred years ago, on account as is supposed of political offences. They married in the place, and their posterity, though forming but about one-eighth of the population of the city (which may be estimated at ten thousand) have given character to the whole. They sometimes take in marriage the daughters of their neighbors, but no female is allowed to marry out of the clan. Teachers are employed to instruct their boys in the Ningpo dialect, their mother tongue being wholly unintelligible to any, save the descendants of the colonists; it is said however that Foh-kien men, can be partially understood by them. Having no intercourse with the province of their fathers and keeping themselves entirely distinct from their neighbors, their dialect has undergone changes which render it peculiar. As it is a place of promise for missionary efforts; we may hope to see some attention paid to the peculiarities of this patois, a knowledge of the modifications it has experiensed would prove an interesting contribution to the comparative philology of China. Their superstitions differ in some unimportant respects from those of the Tsz'ki people, and they seem less attached to Buddhism. A large number were deformed by hare-lip, the feet of the women were tortured less than common, and in a great many there was little or no external connection between their forehead and nasal protuberances; otherwise they presented no peculiarities of feature.

In the lower half of the Chih-kiang coast, from Ketow point, to Foh-kien, colonies from the latter province are met with every few miles. Being a hardier and more adventurous race than the natives, they engage in fishing, commerce and piracy, to the exclusion of the Chih-kiang people, but keeping up intercourse with their clans further south, and they have preserved all their characteristics.

When we entered Pear-pass on our return, it was shrouded in darkness, but before emerging, the full moon illuminated our path rendering lanterns useless, the scene was grand and romantic; a description of the defile as it then appeared would be a fine theme for one having a turn that way. • • • •

We extract the following from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's Tea Circular*, of 5th March:—

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 28th ultimo to 59,815,000 lbs. against 59,289,000 lbs. on the 29th February, 1852.

Arrivals at London from Shanghai—February 24, *Andalusia*—25, *Equator*—28, *William Stewart*—March [illegible] *John Knox*—2, *Aberyeldie*—and *Mehemet Ali*.

Departures from London to Shanghai—February 28, *Lancastrian*—March 5, *John Bunyan*—and 6, *Nerbudda*. From Liverpool—February 28, *Cambala*.

Mail for China.—Connected with the establishment of the line of packets by Messrs. Ogden & Haynes, is a feature which should recommend itself strongly to the public as calculated to dispel the prejudices and illiberal notions which have governed East India merchants with regard to the delivery of letters, and to open a channel of communication between the two countries heretofore almost utterly closed through the exclusive, illiberal and antiquated system pursued for years past by those interested in ship or cargo. Not many months since, it was necessary, to insure the delivery of a letter in China, to pack it in a wooden box, ship it as so much freight, and to take, in regular form, a bill of lading. Now, through the enterprise of the firm owning the Oriental line, these precautions are obviated, and the public is told that "letters and papers will be received at their office, and the *Pathfinder's* bag will remain open till the hour of sailing."

What will the old East Indiamen say to this innovation upon their usages. The *Pathfinder* will sail tomorrow, for Hongkong.—*Daily Alta California*, February 11.

The following epitome is taken from the *Hurkaru*:—

"A letter from Rangoon, by the *Berenice*, informs us that there was every likelihood of a renewall of hostitities on our side. Forty days were allowed for the arrival of the Ava Commissioners at Prome! That period elapsed and no Commissioners made their appearance. Hence it would become absolutely necessary to advance on the capital, and it seems to have been resolved to move forward as soon as the requisite preparations could be completed, which, it was supposed, would be in about twenty-five days.

"Another force was advancing to beat up the quarters of the redoubtable Meeah Toon, and we may hope soon to hear that the badger has been drawn in spite of his teeth."—*Bombay Gazette*, March 29.

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15th AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 144.)

In the province of Victoria, 30,000 miners were at work on the placers at the end of December, (1851). The numbers increased daily. It may be estimated that in the spring of this year, they had received a reinforcement of 10,000 gold-seekers. The labour at the mines is a lottery in which but few obtain high prizes. A letter from Sydney, of the 4th February, thus resumes the results of this industry, results that interest by their uncertainty and even by their irregularity. "It is calculated that, for ten speculators who employ labourers to wash the gold-sands, only one makes his expenses. Amongst the work-people who labour on their own account, the proportion of success is but one in five." One must not, therefore, be astonished if the quantities of gold extracted from the soil by so many miners does not realise the high hopes that the extraordinary gains obtained by several amongst their number had excited. It is perhaps a high calculation to suppose that the 40,000 miners of the Province of Victoria will produce a mean rate of 10 or 12*s*. a day to each labourer. Reckoning 200 work-days, it is about 3,000 francs a-head or 120 millions a year. Thus the gold-fields of Australia would produce, in 1852, say 40 millions for the province of Sydney and 120 millions for that of Victoria, a total yield of say 160 millions of francs, (or £ Sterling 6,400,000). Pursuing the progressive scale of California, these results might be doubled the third year; but it is well to observe that in March last, in the extent of the gold-field worked for nearly a year about Sydney, and for six months in fortunate South Australia, the colony had only sent away, of all the gold it had gathered, but £ Sterling 819,000 (20,537,000 *fr.*) to England.

In reuniting the produce of the three great gold regions, we find that Sibiria, California and Australia have been called on to pour into the markets of precious metals in 1852, about 600 millions of francs or £ Sterling 24,000,000, a mass of gold equal in weight to 175 tons. Observe well that China and Japan have gold and silver mines in full work, the produce of which is only distributed in the interior of these Empires.—The chain of the Himalaya ought to contain riches that should not be surpassed by those of the Cordilleras which forms the back-bone of America from Chili to Oregon. It appears also that even the inhabitants of Tibet have begun to wash the gold-sands that are washed down. All the mines of gold there are not yet given up to the current of industry (1), and the earth still keeps back some of her treasures for the use of future generations.

One can hardly estimate beyond 8,000 kilograms annually the quantities of gold yearly supplied by other countries than California and the two Americas. Hungary is the only country in Europe which now produces about 2,000 kilograms. No appreciable quantity is *derived now-a-days from Africa, and 3 to 4,000 form annually the known result of the washings in the Archipelago of Sunda as well as the peninsula of Malacca. From all these sources put together, an approximative value of 40 to 50 millions of francs would be obtained.

In summing up, the product of the washings of California seems likely to be in 1852—

300,000,000 francs or £ sterlings	12,000,000
Australia, say—	
160,000,000 francs or £ sterlings	6,400,000
Oural and Altai, say—	
90,000,000 francs or £ sterlings	3,600,000
Other parts of the Globe, say—	
50,000,000 francs or £ sterlings	2,000,000
Total...600,000,000 francs or £ sterlings	24,000,000

We have already seen that California had yielded 750 millions (francs) during the four years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851. Russia had produced at the rate of 100 millions a year, or 400 millions, and all other gold mines 200 millions. Thus, at the end of 1852, the production of this quinquennial period will have approached the figure of nearly 2 milliards, (2,000,000,000 francs or £ sterling 80,000,000), a result up to this time unexampled in history, for never had gold flowed from so prolific a source nor through so many channels at one time.

(To be continued.)

(1) The discovery of the gold deposits in the Queen Charlotte Archipelago is not confirmed; but in lieu it is hardly doubtful that those of Australia continue into New Zealand. Mr. Cargill, commissioner of crown lands, at Duneddin, has received specimens found in different localities, and affording incontestible proof of the existence of the precious metal in the southern islands.

* Since confirmed.—Ed. N.-C.H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

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Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

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N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

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REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

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Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1851,

	DUTIES,	TONNAGE DUES,	*Total Taels,*
1843,	24,101-9-9.9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852,	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	72,866-2-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* AMERICAN TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1849 *a* 1851,

	DUTIES,	TONNAGE DUES,	*Total Taels,*
1849,	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850,	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851,	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852,	635,480-9-3-5	16,135-7-5-0	641,616-6-8-5
Total,	1,328,888-4-3-2	30,417-6-5-0	1,349,306-0-8-2

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 23, Hermes, (H.M. str.) .... *for* Nanking.
25, Countess of Winton, ... ,, Liverpool.
26, Cathaya, ... ,, London.
27, Benjamin Heape, ... ,, Port Phillip.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.* — Planet, Balmoral, Cherokee, Nightingale, Lancastrian, John Bunyan, Nerbudda, Kingston, and Eclipse.
Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Eliza Moore, Ashmore, Sir Henry Pottinger, Monarch, and Cambalu.
Bombay.—Eliza, and Lanrick.
Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.
Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, & Island Queen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Departures.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Apr. 28	Cassini	Fr. str.		De Plas	Ningpo	Apr. 28		
,, 28	Plymouth	U. S. S.		Kelly	Hongkong	Apr. 10		
May 1	Dragon	A. bark	219	Andrews	Hongkong	Apr. —	Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 3	Mississippi	U.S.Str		Lees	Hongkong	Apr. 27		
,, 3	Bombay	B. str.	1210	Tregear	Hongkong	Apr. 28	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 5	Hermes	HM Str		Fishbourne	Nanking	May —		

PASSENGERS.—per *Larriston,* Messrs. D. Jardine, D. Kennedy, W. Hutchison, and Capt. McLean. per *Bombay,* Mr. and Mrs. D. O. King, Rev. E. C. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Messrs. Townsend Harris, J. Holliday, E. Deacon, 5 passengers' servants, and 27 deck passengers. per *Nymph,* A. Shortrede, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Apr. 29	Larriston	B. str.	215	Baylis	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 30	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Lookong	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Larriston,* Mr. D. B. Robertson, H. M.'s Consul Amoy, Messrs. D. Jardine, D. Kennedy, W. H. Robertson, D. D. Lewin, Capt. McLean, and Dr. P. Parker.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Bombay	576	May 1	B. str.	1210	Tregear	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	8th Inst.
Dragon	275	May 3	A. bark	219	Andrews	Russell and Co.		
Eugenia	1	April 3	Chl. sh.	714	Faulke	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Ulidia	751	Apr. 14	B. bark	236	McCleeny	Reiss and Co.	Hongkong	Early
William the IV.	......		B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

BRITISH, AMERICAN, & FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Lily,	Brig	12	432	125	Com. Sanderson.	1837	
Hermes,	Steamer	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.	1848	220
Salamander,	Steamer	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.	1845	220
—*American.*—						C'missioned	
Mississippi,	Str.-F.-S.	10	1700	375	Com. Lees.	1851	
Plymouth,	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Capt. John Kelly.	1850	
Susquehanna,	Str.-F.-S.	9	2500	350	Com. Buchanan.	1850	800
—*French.*—							
Cassini,	Steamer	6	..	125	Capt. De Plas.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Secret,	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	576		
Security,	Liverpool	505	Oct. 21					
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,140	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	,, 24	2,575,190	364,960	240		
Ashmore,	Liverpool	512	Dec. 20	3,109,646	342,512	1,404	980	
Balmoral,	London	356	Jany. 1	2,265,487		360	288	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	,, 8	2,858,075	62,000			
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	,, 31	2,667,253	85,940	394		6,000
Cherokee,	London	278	,, 31	1,424,500	84,700		2,000	
Nightingale,	London	1066	Feb. 4	3,874,035	260,600	1,852		
Kingston,	London	....	,, 23	4,453,750	115,600	482	2,020	
Eclipse,	Liverpool	....	,, 24	3,353,020	93,120	120		25,830
Lancastrian,	London	....	Mar. 1	541,500	446,600			
Cambalu,	Liverpool	....	,, 8	2,850,140	27,000	260		

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6th MAY, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been wet, dull and disagreeable, with a temperature five degrees below the average. The crops have nevertheless made great progress, the beans are well podded and the cerealia have their panicles well developed, and do not apparently show more smut than in average years; but a continuance of wet weather would undoubtedly occasion much damage. On the 30th April, the sky presented the frequently noted appearance of sand.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

APRIL. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	BAROMETER. 1853	BAROMETER. Mean of 3 years	ANEROID. 1853	THERMOMETER. 1853 Mean	THERMOMETER. 1853 Minimum	THERMOMETER. Mean of 3 years	WIND. 1853	WIND. 1852	RAIN. 1853	RAIN. Mean of 3 years
29	F.	29.77	30.03	29.60	70.0	57.0	67.5	S.S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.15
30	S.	29.91	30.11	29.78	62.0	62.0	60.0	N. to N.E.	N.	1.75	0.03
MAY 1	S.	29.96	30.17	29.87	56.0	54.0	65.0	E.	S.W. to N.E.	0.08	0.01
2	M.	30.04	30.20	29.88	59.5	53.0	75.5	N.N.W. to N.	S.	0.37	0.00
3	Tu.	30.09	30.03	29.97	58.0	53.0	58.0	E.N.E. to N.E.	S. to E.	0.13	0.18
4	W.	30.05	29.99	29.91	61.0	55.0	69.5	E.S.E. to S.E.	W.	0.00	0.07
5	Th.	30.03	30.09	29.90	62.5	58.0	69.0	E.	E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
6	F.	30.10	30.01	29.98	62.0	60.0	66.5	N.N.W. to N.	S.	0.35	0.00
Shanghae, 7th May, 1853.]				Mean	61.3		66.3		Total	2.88	0.44

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,600	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,			1852—July Total.													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 ,,			Augt. ,,													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 ,,			Sept. ,,													3,826,387	3,654			72
In 7 ,,			Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,000			47
In 9 ,,			Nov. ,,													3,537,328	1,159		150	69
In 2 ,,			Dec. ,,													836,000	82			
In 5 ,,			1853—Jany. ,,													2,539,865	2,271			26
In 7 ,,			Feby. ,,													4,378,784	840			
																24,743,764	21,146	3 cases	150	214
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	591	London													981,065				
,, 1	Ennadale,	343	London													350,000				
,, 5	Bon Accord,	380	London													405,000	394			
,, 9	S. V. Given,	572	London													618,570	308			
,, 12	Duke of Portland,	533	London													559,500	133			
,, 19	Leopard,	300	Liverpool														31			
,, 20	Erie,	475	London													255,800	285			423
,, 21	Cornelia,	700	London													750,000	29			
,, 25	Mary Shepherd,	625	London														77			
,, 30	Geelong,	365	London													250,000	747			59
,, 30	Wm. Watson,	480	London													450,000				13
April 5	Carib,	434	Liverpool													503,420				
,, 19	Cathaya,	493	London														652			
,, 19	Countess of Winton,	382	Liverpool													354,266				
																30,233,385	23,801			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,			1852—July Total.				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 ,,			Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	149,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6 ,,			Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,335
In 9 ,,			Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 ,,			Nov. ,,	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	530,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,537,400	42.00	3,390
In 6 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
In 2 ,,			1853—Jany. ,,	531,800	72,900	150,100	53,000	98,700	43,900	950,400	112,300		5,900	43,000		161,200	1,111,600	19.91	4,600
In 1 ,,			Feby. ,,	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000
In 2 ,,			Mar. ,,	686,000	31,800	162,700	68,900	103,900	92,100	1,145,400	138,900					138,900	1,284,300		
1853]	Total from July 1 to Mar. 17, 1853,			11,641,000	1,182,900	2,029,600	2,149,200	1,872,100	1,316,700	20,191,500	2,561,700		5,900	401,300		2,968,900	23,160,400	287.07	39,495
April 2	Horatio,	460	New York	103,398	4,154	93,094	24,564	15,130	5,018	245,358	213,125					213,125	458,483		
,, 9	Thos. W. Sears,	495	New York								269,866					269,866	269,866		
,, 16	Gallego,	372	New York	16,918		103,371	654	7,304	3,945	132,192	166,650					166,650	298,842		

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney																
,, 17	Mary Montague,	329	Sydney													220,000			
,, 24	Pacifique,	392	Port Phillip																
Apr. 20	Benjamin Heape,	261	Port Phillip													280,700			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															83,725	1,176	29 cases
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong													48,747		
,, 24	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													149,728		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong													71,493		
,, 25	Dewan,	118	Woosung													86,920		
Mar. 2	Enterprise,	80	Woosung													16,000		
,, 3	Iona,	144	Hongkong													34,840		
,, 12	Samuel Russell,	975	Hongkong															
,, 25	Nymph,	106	Hongkong															
,, 27	Audax,	161	Hongkong															
,, 27	Radugs,	585	Hongkong															
Apr. 24	Richard Alsop,	836	Hongkong													180,189		

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